

The Daily Gazetteer:

SATURDAY, JULY 14. 1739.

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accident Contradiction between the PRETENDED PRINCIPLES and the OPEN PRACTICES of the Writers of the Craftsman and Common Sense: and a short Enquiry into the most probable Cause of the present pernicious Fashion of sending young Gentlemen Abroad for Education.



THE present Situation of our Publick Affairs has laid the Writers in the *Opposition* under such Difficulties, as have, to my great Amazement, prevailed upon them to drop, for a Week or Two, their usual Topics of *Clamour* and *Abuse*; tho' the Motives upon which they act, are easily accounted for by all who have mark'd their Conduct some Years past;—in a Time of profound Peace, Subject on every vacant Opportunity is easily reared upon, and the Point of *War* is beat every Sunday, as the sole Cure of each unavoidable Inconvenience attending the Care and Execution of our Government, and the single Preservative against the ruin of the Constitution, which, if it ever be in danger, will certainly be introduced by the very Gentlemen who strive to prejudice the People against the who labour to avert it, who are too closely attached to the real Interest of *Britain*, to be bias'd by Complaints of those whose whole Attention to their own Interest renders every other Consideration servient thereto. And as it has been observed in much Truth, That when a Writer discovers disregard for the Capacities and Judgments of his Readers, whatever his Pretences may be, his Labours tend only to serve himself and his Patrons; it yield some small Hope of Amendment from the great Mouths of the Faction against our Constitution and Government, to find them pay so much Regard to the Penetration of their Adherents, as to cease railing aloud for a War till they are sure it will be expedient to the Publick Welfare;—and the Probability of a Rupture subsists, that is so like what they have long pointed out as certain Cause of every Obstruction to our Traffick and of our Intestine Divisions, that it would be possible to reconcile the censuring Measures of Tendency, with the heavy Train of Arguments ought for War, when they were least necessary. UNDER these Difficulties Mr. D'Anvers, and his useful Ally, have wisely retreated from the Field of Attacks, and, like a Set of Gentlemen of whom we have express'd uncommon Approbation, have retir'd from Business, when, according to their own Principles, their Presence and Resolution are most necessary:—If, as these Writers have often asserted, War is preferable to all other Expedients in the present Crisis of Affairs, and the not taking Steps conformable to that Judgment deserved publick Reproach and Condemnation; if all who voted the best they could to facilitate a Breach with the Crown of Spain the Friends, and all who opposed them the Enemies of Great Britain, why is Approbation withheld from those who, without the Assistance of the loudest and most noisy Friends of the People, take the whole Burden of putting the Nation in such a Posture in regard to our Naval Armament and Military Augmentation, as to be able to reduce our Enemies to a Necessity of atoning for each Indignity offer'd the Crown these Realms, and every Injury done the Subjects these Kingdoms!—If a War be so conducive to the Honour and Interest of our Country as we have lately been told of late, the nearer the Prospect approaches, the greater Room for rejoicing at the present View, and the greater Applause is due to the Administration, for paying so impartial a Regard to the Good of the Land as to make that only the Rule of their Actions; who, (instead of being weakly oppos'd at the Measures recommended by their most moderate and notorious Enemies, with Intention only to recommend what they think impracticable or dangerous) chuse such Measures as are most promising of Publick Advantage, however they may have been condemn'd or applauded by the general Enemies of the People and of themselves.—Were the Gentlemen who have constantly condemn'd the Publick Measures many Years, in reality the Men they would be

thought, they would as constantly, and as openly, approve, when their Advice happens to be comply'd with, as they condemn when it is not:—But so notoriously are their Claims to Patriotism, mere Pretences, calculated to deceive, that even *Shame*, which sometimes has glimmer'd thro' the most abandon'd, has not produc'd the smallest Proof that when they declaim'd with such Vehemence against every Blessing consequent upon the Enjoyment of Peace, they meant any more than to create in the less Discerning and Unwary, a Dissatisfaction at whatever is most productive of the Publick Welfare, and, consequently, most like to be adher'd to by the steady and invariable Friends of the Constitution: And this Instance of their Candour alone, is sufficient to convince any Man of tolerable Conception who may inadvertently have listen'd to their high Boastings of Publick Virtue, &c. that provided our Country be not entrusted to their own Management, notwithstanding their publick Declarations, it can never, in their Eyes, be manag'd well; and that *Perfidy* in one Man, *Ambition* in another, and wild *Impatience* in a third, are the most essential Recommendations, and the only necessary Qualifications in Persons invested with the Administration of the Publick Government of Three Kingdoms!

To supply the Want of Politicks for a few Weeks, till the Event of some particular Measures point out the Means most expedient for the Honour and Advantage of these Realms, Mr. D'Anvers in his Paper of June 30. gives us a Letter collected from the Labours of his Friend of *White-Friars* for a Month preceding, (during the tedious Operations of the powerful Opiates of Mr. *Hampden*) and Mr. *Common Sense* of the same Day, in order to atone for his numerous Transgressions against Truth, Decency, and his Duty to the Publick, devoted himself to Religion; which, conformably to his Principle of *Supererogation*, will probably furnish him with Pardon for the Oaths, Falshoods and Calumnies of his Paper for several Weeks ensuing.—In the *Common Sense* of last Saturday, after a pretty Apology for giving us nothing else, we are, very *a-propos*, presented with an Example of the dreadful Consequences of being a Fool, in the Person of a Tradesman, who was so weak as to fancy himself a Gentleman, because he had an Opportunity now and then of dining with a Knight of a Shire, and sometimes reach'd the Inside of a Coach! which is offer'd the World as an Antidote against the Snarers of Great Men; it appearing by this melancholy Relation, that the Member of Parliament, by various Instances of Politeness and Complaisance, obtained the Advantage of having this excellent Mechanick (for he can be no less, for telling Mr. *Common Sense* at first setting out, that his is the best Paper in Town) to dine and sup with him till he had nothing to eat at Home: A Circumstance for which this Tradesman was greatly to blame, but with which the Gentleman cannot be supposed to have been acquainted, before it had run such a Length as, without any other Cause whatever, was sufficient to provoke so well-meaning and disinterested a Patron to condemn his Indolence and Neglect of Duty at a Time when his Industry was the only certain Means of averting his impending Ruin! But it is no Wonder to find the Charge against this Gentleman's innocent Conduct loaded with much Blame in a Paper which every Week gives a painful Proof of a Man being forced to do something, who, had some Gentlemen been generous enough to maintain in Idleness, would never have plung'd himself into Mists and Fog, nor ever been driven upon the desperate Attempt of laying Claim to *Common Sense*;—nay, could the Encouragement desir'd have been obtained by the very Patrons of his dirty Lucubrations, even they would have been free from the implacable Hatred they have contracted for the Gentlemen who disappointed their growing Hopes of idle Wealth and rewarded Indolence!

I have little to say against Mr. D'Anvers's Discourse on Education of Saturday last; it being, in the general, written upon a Subject of the utmost Importance; the present Mode of educating young Gentlemen being by no Means conducive to the Honour and Interest of the Nation, the Credit of our best Families, nor the real Improvement of the Gentlemen themselves:—But certainly Mr. D'Anvers (notwithstanding his manifest Endeavour to throw the whole

Blame due to every fond Mother throughout the Kingdom upon the Ministry) will allow that nothing can more encourage this Fashion of sending our Youth Abroad for Education than repeated Approbations and continual Praises of other Countries, publick Satires against our Constitution, and perpetual Complaints of the Prevalence of Corruption of Mind and Manners at Home;—the hideous Spectre our own Nation hath for several Years been represented by some who have called themselves Englishmen, being enough to fill tender Parents with the most terrifying Apprehensions, and to make them resolve sooner to loose the Pleasure arising from having the Education of their Sons under their own Direction, than risque the Formation of their Minds in a Land said to be equal to our Neighbours in nothing but Vice and Extravagance:—Whatever may be the Effect of sending young Gentlemen Abroad, this is undeniably one very common Cause; and when the Craftsman and his Readers have recollected where such impolitick Representations most frequently appear, it will be easy to determine to whom we owe whatever evil Consequences may be found to attend a Practice so repugnant to the Honour and Interest of Great Britain.

July 9.

ALG. SIDNEY.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Rome, June 20. N. S.

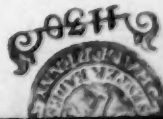
A Nun arriv'd here lately in a Trooper's Habit, and went immediately to the Quirinal Palace, where falling on her Knees to the Pope, she complain'd that she had been carry'd by Force into a Nunnery, and praying for his Holiness's Dispensation from her living any longer in that State, which was absolutely contrary to her Disposition. The Pope order'd the Cardinal Vicar to examine her, and to send her afterwards to the Nunnery del Santo Spirito, till he thinks fit to pass Judgment on the Case. As there are several sudden Deaths every Day among the Harvest People that work in the neighbouring Country, and no Symptom is observ'd to precede but the falling of a Drop or two of Blood from the Nose, the Governor of this City has, by the Pope's Order, forbid any of the Bodies to be interr'd, till they have been open'd and examin'd by the Physicians, to find out the true Cause of those Accidents, which have been hitherto ascrib'd to the excessive Heat of the Weather.

Leghorn, June 27. N. S. The French Troops make great Progress every Day towards reducing the Malecontents of Corsica, of whom Numbers go over to them, and those that stand out are so divided that they murder one another without Mercy. Mean Time 'tis still said that the Genoese Republick intends to yield up the Island to the Court of Spain for the Sake of Don Philip.

Vienna, July 4. N. S. The Grand Vizier has sent a Letter to the British and Dutch Ambassadors at the Porte, wherein he makes use of such Terms as discover, that while he makes his Court to the Maritime Powers, he has no Opinion of France; because he declares, 'That he does not think her Mediation can avail, to persuade the contending Powers to lay down their Arms, and that it would be at least convenient that it should be supported by that of his Britannick Majesty, and their High Mightinesses.' The Court has sent Orders into Transilvania, to prepare for the Reception of the Succours which the General Munich is to send thither when he has pass'd the Niester; and, among other Things, the Officers of each District are to give an Account of what Provisions the Inhabitants can spare, and to settle the Price. 'Tis presum'd that those Troops are not far off, considering that Prince Lobkowitz is preparing to march from Transilvania, to join the Count de Neuperg, in the Bannate of Temeswar.

Notwithstanding the late Report that Count Seckendorff's Affair would speedily turn out to his Advantage, we are now assur'd from good Hands, that 'tis again embroil'd by some fresh Incident, and that the Officer who guards him, has receiv'd new Orders which will considerably cramp the Liberty that he has hitherto enjoy'd in his House at Graz.

FOREIGN



FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenour, July 14. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters: viz. On the 11th, John Green, from Riga; John Joad and William Long, from Stockholm for London; John Mathew, from Memell for Chester; James Johnson, from Petersburg: On the 12th, Joseph Jordan, from Riga; George Hewison, from Ste in; John Lodge, from Riga, all for London; Charles Logan, from Stettin for Montrose; James Yeoman, from Norcopen; Joseph Naylor, from Stettin for London; Thomas Chesser, from Dantzick for Liverpool; Samuel Davis, from Dantzick for Dublin; John Strahan, from Riga for Hull; Thomas Young, from Stockholm for Glasgow; Blashell Taylor, from Dantzick for Hull; John Cole, from Stockholm for London; William Thompson, from Dantzick for Glasgow; Stephen Hooper, from Riga for London; Henry Burgh, and Joseph Rivers, from Gessle for Scarborough; William Sandys, from Riga for Chester; John Coates, from Dantzick for Whitby; On the 13th, James Riggs, from Riga for Oporto; John Hartley, from Riga for Liverpool; Martin Coates, from Lynn for Stockholm; Francis Cocke-kill, from Lamatta for Riga: On the 14th, Nicholas Hooper, William Stock, John Moore, and John Brathery, from Riga for London; Thomas Piper, from Dantzick for Whitehaven; Abraham Reed, from Dantzick for Euster.

The Onward-bound (except those that arrived this Day) are Sailed. The Wind turned last Night to the N. W. and continues; whereby those bound to the Baltic are all failed.

Amsterdam, July 20. N. S. In the Texel is arriv'd the Ann, John Holland, from Gallipoly; the —, Robert Clap, from Boston in New England; the —, Henry Bailly, from Leghorn; the Lady Elizabeth, Claas Vinck, from London; and the —, William Dover, from New York. At Gibraltar, the Three Brethren, Andrew Dishington, from Bergen. At New York, the —, Alexander Hamilton, from hence. At Riga, the John and Hannah, William Mitchel, from London; the Henrietta, William Wood, from Stockholm; the —, Clement Hopkins, from Lynn; and the Leopard, Samuel Tracey, from Lisbon.

HOME PORTS.

Bristol, July 11. Monday Morning arrived here the Cotham, —; and this Day the Britannia, Bond, from Jamaica.

Falmouth, July 9. Wind W. This Day arriv'd the Eagle Packet, Mutterman, from the Groyne.

Weymouth, July 11. Arrived the Lyme, Caswell, from Malaga for this Place; the Elizabeth, Brett, of and for this Place and Lyme, from Virginia, in 30 Days. The Portland, Ruffel, of this Place, is arriv'd at Virginia from Antigua. Wind S. S. W.

Pool, July 11. Came in the Prince of Orange, Spurier; the William and Thomas, Lander, from Rochelle; the Swift, Battishall, from Newfoundland; the John and Mary, Role, from London; and the Sun Fire-Office, Bailly, from St. Malo. Wind S. W.

Cowes, July 12. This Day arriv'd the Bachelor's Delight, Cartmell, in five Week from South Carolina for this Place.

Portsmouth, July 12. Yesterday came to Spithead the Salisbury Man of War from cruising, having press'd but 150 Men out of five homeward East-India Ships. Came in the Otterham, Lucas; the Thomas and William, Price, from Caen; and the Willing Mind, Bassett, from Rouen.

Dover, July 11. Last Night landed here from on board the Mary's Reign, Capt. Jervoise Commander, from Barbados, Jonathan Blenman, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General of that Island; together with his Lady and Family; and this Morning they took Coach for London.

Deal, July 12. Wind S. W. The four Men of War remain, with the Winter Galley, Truman, for Gibraltar; and the Torbay, Trewin, for Bristol. Came down and sailed the Golden Eagle, Hinton, for Newfoundland; and the Fly, Richards, for Falmouth. Arrived the Apollo, Brown, from Jamaica; the Mary, Macdaniel, from St. Christopher's; the Betty, Vernon, from North Carolina; and the America, Gerald, from South Carolina. Just arrived the London, Bootle; the Prince of Orange, Hudson; the Princess Royal, Backwell, from China; the Prince of Wales, Pelley, from Borneo and China; and the Godolphin, Steward, from China and Fort St. George. The Abel, Porfiter, from Barbados, is not arriv'd.

Gravesend, July 12. Passed by the Friendship, Beach, from St. Christopher's; the Wright, Harvey, from Norway; the Dolphin, Rhimes, from Barbados; and the Lady Margaret, Baarns, from Amsterdam.

Gravesend, July 13. Passed by the Lyddal, Miller; the Liberty and Property, Meah; and the Greyhound, Spanton, from Norway; and the Williams, Adams, from Gallipoly.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Dover, the Ann Snow, Barclay, from Curacao for Rotterdam.

At Ostend, the Barcelona, Wright, from Alicant. At Whitehaven, the Howard, Thomas Nicholson, from Virginia; where the Hudson, Timothy Nicholson, was arriv'd from Whitehaven.

LONDON.

On the 3th of last Month the whole Imperial Army pass'd the Save, and encamp'd under Belgrade; and 'tis affirm'd that the Grand Vizier is arriv'd with his Army between Widdin and Nissa.

On the 23d the Emperor and Empress had an Interview with the Elector and Electress of Bavaria at Burgerstorf, and 2 Days after his Imperial Majesty join'd in a solemn Procession from the Court Chapel of the Augustin Friars to St. Stephen's Cathedral, where a Grand Mass was celebrated, at which the Empress also and the Archduchesses were present, to implore the Divine Blessing upon the Imperial Arms against the Common Enemy of Christendom, as well as to beg that God would please to put a Stop to the Plague, which still rages in some Parts of the Emperor's Dominions.

On the 16th several Ships were cast away upon the Danube by a Storm, in which the Equipages of Prince Charles of Lorraine and the Count de Stirum were lost, and some Damage was done to the Bridges erected by the Imperial Troops over that River and the Save.

There is Advice from Hamburgh, of the Arrival of the French Squadron at Dahleroe, on the Coasts of Sweden, and that the Marquis d'Antin, the Commander, was to proceed forthwith to Stockholm.

On the 30th ult. the Corps of the late Duke of Holst-in-Gottorp was carry'd with great Pomp, from Rosshagen to Bordesholm, there to be interr'd in the Tomb of his Ancestors.

From Cadiz they write, That Preparations for War are making there with such Vigour, as if they expected a speedy Rupture; that there's a great Impress for Seamen; that some Months Pay is advanced before-hand to such who enter as Volunteers, and that Recruits are raising every-where for the Land-Forces. There were in that Harbour, on the 13th ult. O. S. 24 English Ships, 20 French, 16 Dutch, and a Swede.

It is written from Amsterdam, that the four French Men of War and Frigate were arriv'd in the River of Stockholm.

Also that an English Ship and a Dutch Galliot were lost off of Bornholm.

Mr. John Pemberton, Bookfeller, who had been for a good while afflicted with the Dropsy, departed this Life last Monday at his House in Fleetstreet, where he had liv'd many Years both as Apprentice and Master, with such a Character, that no Man of the Trade was better belov'd and esteem'd. And he is to be interr'd this Evening at St. Dunstan's Church.

On Sunday last the Lady of Gerard Napier, Esq; Brother to Sir William Napier of Moor Critchell, in the County of Dorset, Bart. was safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir, to the great Joy of that honourable Family.

On Thursday last Thomas Crowle, Esq; otherwise John Jeremiah Temple, Esq; otherwise Esquire Steward, otherwise John Shaw, and Israel Walker, who were lately committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, on Suspicion of Felony, and since that charged in Custody of the Keeper for large Sums taken up by them of divers Tradersmen, did, on Thursday last, in the Absence of the Keeper, who was then attending the Bench of Justices at the Quarter Sessions held for the City and Liberty of Westminster, conspire (with several other Felons, amongst whom were two Soldiers, lately committed for breaking open the House of Mr. John Newberry at Brompton) to break the Gaol, and murder Thomas Cutler the Turnkey. There were several Instruments brought in by the Soldiers Wives, such as Bayonets, &c. in order to effect their Design; but, by the timely Vigilance of the Keeper, they were discover'd, and the Ring-leaders were sent forthwith to Newgate. The Materials were found in one of the Debtors Rooms, in order to effect their Design.

Yesterday his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury's second Coachman was unhappily kill'd by a Kick of a Coach-Horse, on his private Parts.

Yesterday the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, at their Meeting at the Quarter-Sessions, chose Sir John Gonson, Knt. to be their Chairman.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Peatee, Dean of Chester, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary and Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, his Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed Dean of Winchester, in the Room of Dr. Naylor, deceased. This Day the Regiment of Foot commanded by General Whetham, is to be review'd by his Majesty on Finchley Common.

High Water this Day } Morning	Evening
at London Bridge. } 05 18	05 31

Bank Stock 137 1-4th to 137. India 137 1-2 to 137. South Sea 93 1-4th to 93 1-2 to 137. Old Annuity 107 1-4th to 1-8th to 1-4th. Ditto 107 1-4th to 1-half. Three per Cent. Seven per Cent. Loan 106 without Dividend. per Cent. ditto 90. Royal Assurance nothing. London Assurance 10 7-8ths. African 13 1-2. India Bonds 21. 5s. to 21. 4s. Premium. Sea ditto 14 s. Premium. Bank Circulation. Premium. Salt Talties 1-half to 1 1-half. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 1s. 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million 115. Lottery Tickets 51. 4s. to 4s. 6d.

Custom-House, London.
July 6. 1739.

THE Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs do hereby give Notice, That on Wednesday the 18th of this Instant will be expos'd publicly to Sale, at the Custom-house at Dartmouth in Devonshire, to the highest Bidder, following Goods, viz.

Brandy 1164 Gallons;
Rum 1284 Gallons;
Geneva 30 Gallons;
Tobacco 2135 Pounds;

To be put up in several Lots, and taken away immediately, having been condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

The said Goods may be viewed and tasted, till the Time of Sale, at the Custom-house at Dartmouth as said.

Admiralty-Office, July 10. 1739.

IT is the Directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, That all such Men who have voluntarily enter'd themselves in or about the City of London, or shall hereafter so enter, do forthwith repair on board respective Ships they enter to serve in, excepting the Gangs, who may be employ'd with the Lieutenants, raising Men for the Fleet, otherwise they will forfeit the Benefits promised them by his Majesty's late Royal Declaration; and Notice is hereby given, That they may apply to the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy for Conduct-Money, if the Ships they have enter'd to serve in be at Chatham, at the Buoy of the Navy, in the Downs, or if at Portsmouth, or Spithead, Conduct-Money, and Carriage for their Chests and Bedding, not exceeding One hundred Weight. And there are any Men in or about the Town, who have enter'd for the Ships at Plymouth, they are also to apply to the Navy Board for Conduct-Money, and Carriage for their Chests and Bedding to Portsmouth, from whence they will be put on board their proper Ships, if come in sight, or be sent to Plymouth by the first Opportunity, in order whereunto they must apply themselves to Paul Cavendish, Esq; Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

By Command of their Lordships,
J. BURCHETT

An Infallible and Instant Cure
For DEAFNESS, THICKNESS of HEARING,
PAIN or NOISE in the EARS, &c. by the
Chymical Specifick DROPS.

WHICH infinitely excel all other Medicines ever offer'd to the Publick, or known in the whole World for they directly cure Deafness, be it ever so bad, and all the Effects of Hearing and Noise in the Ears, almost at once, and after all other Means have failed, and without Trouble, or least Uneasiness whatever, as many Thousands have experienced. They effectually remove all Pain occasion'd by Cold, Strepitus the Tympanum or Drum of the Ear, free the auditory Nerve from Obstruction, and remedy all Defects of the Hearing, whether most in an Infant, causing those to hear exceeding quick, well, who before were in a Manner totally Deaf.

Hundreds who were so very bad, as not able to hear a Word when beat close by them, and therefore despair'd of being ever relieved, have been quickly and perfectly cured by these Drops to their great Joy and Admiration. In a Word, nothing in Nature can come near them for the cure of Deafness, and almost immediate Cure of DEAFNESS proceeding from what Cause soever; but the great Esteem and Reputation they have justly gained for many Years past, have occasion'd (as usual in such Cases) many Counterfeits to come abroad; beware therefore of such Impositions, these excellent and only true Specifick Drops, are to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, of the Women at the two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard, in the Strand, 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions, and no where else in England.